



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mr. Arthur Hollick presented a piece of ferruginous sandstone, containing impressions of dicotyledonous leaves. The specimen resembles those found in the Drift, at Tottenville and Princes Bay, which are known to be derived from the Cretaceous clays. The specimen in question, however, was found as a Drift rock on the Serpentine hills, to the north of the Cretaceous area. It is possible that it may have been brought to the place where it was found by human agency, but if not, its occurrence there is more or less of a problem which future discoveries may solve. It is desired, at present, merely to place the fact upon record.

The Biological Society of Washington.—March 11.—The following communications were made: Dr. Frank Baker, "Recent Discoveries in the Nervous System;" Mr. Vernon Bailey, "The Burrow of the Five-toed Kangaroo-Rat;" Mr. E. M. Hasbrouck, "The Breeding of the Bald Eagle near Mount Vernon"—with exhibition of Eggs.

March 25.—The following communications were made: Mr. L. M. McCormick, "A Hybrid between *Pyrranga rubra* and *Pyrranga erythromelas*;" Prof. E. W. Doran, "Development of the Intestine of Tadpoles;" Dr. Theobald Smith, "The Bacteriology of Potomac Water and its Bearing on Sanitary Problems;" Mr. B. T. Galloway, "Experiments in Preventing Rusts Affecting Cereals."

FREDERIC A. LUCAS, *Secretary*.

Anthropological Society of Washington.—Feb. 21.—The following papers were read: "The Foundation of the Zuni Cult," Mrs. Matilda Cox Stevens; "Dual Civic Functions: a study in the evolution of institutions," Miss Katie Foote; "Early Man in the Mississippi Valley," Mr. Thomas Wilson.

WESTON FLINT, *Sec'y Board of Managers*.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

At the meeting of the Geographical Club in the Hall of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, it was announced that the result of the balloting among the members of the club upon the question of active co-operation in the proposed new expedition to the Arctic regions under the lead of Lieut. R. E. Peary, stood in favor of the project.

The proposed expedition will involve an expenditure of from \$20,000 to \$25,000. The expenditure covers two northern voyages. The first to land Peary and his party, and the second to bring it back upon the completion of its work. An auxiliary summer expedition is to be organized to take charge of the ship on her second voyage, the movements of the vessel to be under the control of the Geographical Club.

The design of the expedition is the complete determination and delineation of the detached land masses lying to the north of main Greenland. The second object will be the determination of the unknown portion of the east coast of Greenland, extending from Independence Bay to Cape Bismarck, the most northern point sighted by the German expedition in 1870. The third object will be the determination of the transverse profile of the Greenland inland ice cap, from Cape Bismarck to Inglefield Gulf.

Other aims of the expedition will be the complete detailed survey of Whale Sound and Inglefield Gulf, with studies and measurements of the glaciers in that region, and their parent ice cap; a continuation of the study of the little tribe of Arctic Highlanders. As complete collections as may be practical will be made of the natural objects of the region, and more or less extended meteorological and tidal observations carried on.

The amount of funds to be contributed by the Geographical Club will be from \$8,000 to 10,000.

Botanists will hear with regret of the death at Brighton, Jan. 18, of Dr. Benjamin Carrington, the highest authority on British Hepaticæ.

The State of Iowa has assumed the expense of the publication of the papers and proceedings of its Academy of Sciences, the Legislature having made an appropriation for that purpose at its last meeting.

Professor A. M. Miller has been appointed to take charge of the department of Geology which has just been established in the State College of Kentucky, at Lexington.

Mr. John Eyerman has presented to the Princeton Museum a set of casts of *Rhytina gigas* Linn., after the originals in the British Museum. The number of casts is 20, that of the cranium, measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet, being the largest.

M. Johnston-Lavis has been appointed Professor of Vulcanology at the University of Naples. A similar chair existed at Catania, but it was abolished at the death of its occupant, M. Silvestri.

Mr. G. W. Lichtenthaler, one of America's most eminent conchologists, died in San Francisco. Feb. 20, 1893. For 20 years he had been a traveler and collector in almost every sea and country. During this time he brought together a large collection of specimens, which he bequeathed to the Illinois Wesleyan University, in his home city, Bloomington, Ill.

The collection embraces mainly shells, sea algae and ferns. His shells have been estimated conservatively at from six to ten thousand species, including thousands of duplicates. They embrace the Hemphill collection which he purchased, a large collection from the Hawaiian Islands, which he visited often; many from the Micronesia, Australia, Japan, the coasts of Europe, and America, and from every part of the United States.

The sea algae contain about a thousand species, all mounted in books and identified, and a large number of duplicates. They were collected from both coasts of America, from north to south, a large number from England, and many from other countries.

There are about 500 species of ferns, including the many duplicates. They represent a complete collection of the ferns of the Hawaiian Islands, and almost a complete collection of those of the United States, besides many from Europe, Asia, Australia, South America, etc.

He has also brought together many mosses and lichens, the number of which cannot be given with precision, but there are several hundred species.

The Marine Biological Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University will be located this Summer at Port Henderson, Kingston Harbor, in the island of Jamaica.

Dr. R. P. Bigelow, present holder of the Bruce Fellowship with Messers Lamb, Siegfiruss and Lefevre left Baltimore, April 20, by a fruit steamer for Port Antonio, whence they will go to Kingston to open the Laboratory. Others with the Director, Professor W. K. Brooks expect to go down there later.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., April 15, 1893.

THE FACULTY OF THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY will receive applications from candidates desiring to occupy the table at the NAPLES ZOOLOGICAL STATION, which has been placed at its disposal from October 1, 1893.

The applicant must be (or have been recently) a student or instructor

at some American University, preferably a person who has taken the degree of Ph.D. or S.D.; he must have published some creditable original investigation, and should be recommended as an able investigator by the professor under whom he has studied.

Applicants will please forward to the undersigned, before May 10 their recommendations and a statement of their qualifications and of the subject to which they hope to devote themselves.

In order that the Faculty may make the most satisfactory disposition of the table during the whole year, the applicants are requested to state the length of time they desire to remain at Naples, and also the earliest and latest dates within which they can avail themselves of the appointment.

The Faculty will, at its meeting in May, nominate to the Corporation of Harvard College for approval the incumbent or incumbents for the year 1893-1894.

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ,

Director.

The North American Review. Table of Contents for April, 1893.—*Charges at the World's Fair*—by Director-General Davis. Brain Surgery—Dr. William A. Hammond. Shipbuilding Here and Abroad—Naval Constructor Hichborn, U.S.N. Good and Bad Mothers—Mrs. Amelia E. Barr. *How Shall the Pension List be Revised?*—by Representative Wilson, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions; Gen. S. S. Burdett, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Col W. C. Church, editor of the "Army and Navy Journal." Art of Mystery in Fiction—George Manville Fenn. The Interior of the Earth—George F. Becker, of the United States Geological Survey, Two Englishwomen on America—1. by Lady Grey-Egerton; 2. by Lady Sykes. Faults in our Consular Service—the Hon. Robert Adams, Jr., Ex-Minister to Brazil. After Death—What?—the Rev. Charles F. Dole. The Negro as a Mechanic—the Hon. Robert Lowry, Ex-Governor of Mississippi. Middle-Class Life in France—the Marquise de San Carlos. *The Financial Situation*—1. The Currency and the Democratic Party—by the Hon. R. P. Bland, Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, etc.; 2. The Brussels Conference Reviewed—by the Hon. Charles Foster, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury. *Notes and Comments.*—"By Women for Women"—Lillian A. Mercur. Do the Fittest Survive?—W. A. Croffut. The Abuse of Secrecy—Clara Dixon Davidson. English Poor Law Reform—Edward Porritt.